

A photograph of three children sitting on a carpeted floor, focused on drawing on a large white sheet of paper. The child in the center, a young boy, is wearing a light-colored long-sleeved shirt and is actively drawing with a marker. To his left, a girl with dark hair is also drawing. In the foreground, another girl with long brown hair is looking down at the paper. The paper features several hand-drawn outlines, including a large, irregular shape that resembles a cloud or a splash, and some smaller, less distinct drawings. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent red filter. The text 'Notes to Indicators' is positioned in the upper right corner, underlined.

Notes to Indicators

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¹ In this report, people who responded to the question on race by indicating only one race are referred to as the “race-alone” population. For example, those who indicated their race as only “White” and no other race are referred to as “White-alone.”

² Schmidley, A. D. (2001). *Profile of the Foreign-Born Population of the United States: 2000*, Current Population Reports. P23–206, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, available at <http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-206.pdf>. For more information on the nativity of the population since 1850 (based on decennial censuses), see Gibson, C.J., and Lennon, E. (1999). *Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-Born Population of the United States: 1850–1990*, Population Division Working Paper No. 29. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, available at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0029/twps0029.html>. Additionally, data on the nativity of the population have been available from the Current Population Survey since 1994.

³ Larsen, L.J. (2004). *The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: March 2000*, Current Population Reports. P20–551. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, available at <http://www.census.gov/prod/2004pubs/p20-551.pdf>

⁴ Shields, M.K., and Behrman, R.E. (2004). Children of Immigrant Families: Analysis and Recommendations. *The Future of Children*, 14(2), 4–16.

⁵ Adult respondents were asked if the children in the household spoke a language other than English at home and how well they could speak English. Categories used for reporting how well children could speak English were “Very well,” “Well,” “Not well,” and “Not at all.” All those who were reported to speak English less than “Very well” were considered to have difficulty speaking English based on an evaluation of the English-speaking ability of sample children in the 1980s.

⁶ A linguistically isolated household is one in which no person age 14 or over speaks English at least “Very well.” That is, no person age 14 or over speaks only English at home, or speaks another language at home and speaks English “Very well.”

⁷ The majority of children who live with neither parent are living with grandparents or other relatives. Some live with foster parents or other nonrelatives.

⁸ The category “two married parents” includes children who live with a biological, step, or adoptive parent who is married with his or her spouse present. If a second parent is present and not married to the first parent, then the child is identified as living with a single parent.

⁹ National Center for Health Statistics. (1995). *Report to Congress on out-of-wedlock childbearing*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

¹⁰ McLanahan, S. (1995). The consequences of nonmarital childbearing for women, children, and society. In National Center for Health Statistics, *Report to Congress on out-of-wedlock childbearing*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

¹¹ Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Sutton, P.D., Ventura, S.J., Menacker, F., and Munson, M.L. (2003). Births: Final data for 2002. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 52(10). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

¹² Ventura, S.J., (1995). Births to unmarried mothers: United States, 1980–92. *Vital and Health Statistics*, 53(Series 21). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

¹³ Ventura, S.J., and Bachrach, C.A. (2000). Nonmarital childbearing in the United States, 1940–99. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 48(16). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

¹⁴ Mathews, T.J., Menaker, F., and MacDorman, M.M. (2004). Infant mortality statistics from the 2002 Period Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 53(10). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

¹⁵ Hamilton, B.E., Martin, J.A., and Sutton, P.D. (2004). Births: Preliminary data for 2003. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 53(9). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

¹⁶ Hamilton, B.E., Sutton, P.D., and Ventura, S.J. (2003). Revised birth and fertility rates for the 1990s: United States, and new rates for Hispanic populations, 2000 and 2001. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 51(12). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

¹⁷ Bumpass, L.L., and Lu, H.H. (2000). Trends in cohabitation and implications for children's family contexts in the United States. *Population Studies*, 54, 29–41.

¹⁸ Bachu, A. (1999). Trends in premarital childbearing: 1930 to 1994. *Current Population Reports*, P23–197. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.

¹⁹ Chandra, A., Martinez, G.M., Mosher, W.D., Abma, J.C., and Jones, J. (2005, forthcoming). Fertility, family planning, and reproductive health of U.S. women: Data from the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth. *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 23, Number 25. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

²⁰ The birth rate for unmarried women is the number of births per 1,000 unmarried women in a given age group, for example, 20–24 years. The percentage of all births that are to unmarried women is the number of births occurring to unmarried women, divided by the total number of births. The percentage of all births that are to unmarried women is affected by the birth rate for married women, the birth rate for unmarried women (who account for nearly one-third of all births), and the proportion of women of childbearing age who are unmarried. The percentage of births to unmarried women increased very slightly in recent years, because increases in the birth rate for unmarried women were offset by increases in births for married women.

²¹ U.S. Census Bureau. (various years). Marital status and living arrangements (annual reports) and, beginning 1999, America's families and living arrangements. *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20. Beginning in 1995, reports are available on the U.S. Census Bureau website at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/ms-la.html> and since 1999, at: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam.html>

²² National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics System. (2002). Unpublished tabulations.

²³ To provide a comprehensive picture of the child care arrangements parents use to care for their preschoolers, this indicator draws on the strengths of two different Federal data sets—the National Household Education Surveys Program (NHES) and the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). Using NHES (POP8.A) data, the percentage of children in each type of arrangement is shown, to provide total usage rates. Because some children are cared for by more than one type of provider, the numerator is the number of children in the particular arrangement and the denominator is all children. Using SIPP (POP8.B) data, the historical trend of the primary child care provider is shown because there is an interest in the care arrangement that is used by employed mothers for the greatest number of hours each week. In this case, the numerator is the number of children of employed mothers who spend the greatest number of hours in the particular arrangement each week and the denominator is all children of employed mothers.

²⁴ Center-based care includes day care centers, nursery schools, preschools and Head Start programs. Home-based care or other nonrelative care includes family day care providers, babysitters, nannies, friends, neighbors, and other nonrelatives providing care in either the child's or provider's home. Other relatives include siblings and other relatives. Mother care includes care by the mother while she worked. To see trends in individual child care arrangement types refer to Smith, K. (2002). Who's minding the kids? Child care arrangements: Spring 1997. *Current Population Reports*, P70–86. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC.

²⁵ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1994). *Supplement to the Second Addendum (1986) to Air Quality Criteria for Particulate Matter and Sulfur Oxides (1982): Assessment of new findings on sulfur dioxide acute exposure health effects in asthmatic individuals* (EPA/600/FP-93/002). Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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- ²⁶ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1995). *Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Nitrogen Oxides: Assessment of scientific and technical information* (EPA-452/R-95-005). Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- ²⁷ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1996). *Air quality criteria for ozone and related photochemical oxidants* (EPA/600/P-93/004aF). Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- ²⁸ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2004). *Air quality criteria for particulate matter* (EPA/600/P-99/002aF, EPA/600/P-99/002bF). Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- ²⁹ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1986). *Air quality criteria for lead: Volume III* (EPA-600/8-83/028cF). Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- ³⁰ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2000). *Air quality criteria for carbon monoxide* (EPA 600/P-99/001F). Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- ³¹ Figure POP9.A now reflects new standards for PM_{2.5} and ozone being implemented by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. These standards were put into place in 1997 to better protect public health, including children's health.
- ³² This measure does not differentiate between counties in which the Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards are exceeded frequently or by a large margin and counties in which the standards are exceeded only rarely or by a small margin. It must also be noted that this analysis differs from the analysis utilized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for the designation of "nonattainment areas" for regulatory compliance purposes.
- ³³ Burnett R.T., Cakmak, S., Brook, J.R., and Krewski, D. (1997). The role of particulate size and chemistry in the association between summertime ambient air pollution and hospitalization for cardiorespiratory diseases. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 105(6), 614–620.
- ³⁴ Burnett, R.T., Smith-Doiron, M., Stieb, D., Cakmak, S., and Brook, J.R. (1999). Effects of particulate and gaseous air pollution on cardiorespiratory hospitalizations. *Archives of Environmental Health*, 54(2), 130–139.
- ³⁵ Gwynn, R.C., Burnett, R.T., and Thurston, G.D. (2000). A time-series analysis of acidic particulate matter and daily mortality and morbidity in the Buffalo, New York, region. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 108(2), 125–133.
- ³⁶ Thurston, G., Kazuhiko, I., Hayes, C., Bates, D., and Lippmann, M. (1994). Respiratory hospital admissions and summertime haze air pollution in Toronto, Ontario; Consideration of the role of acidic aerosols. *Journal of Exposure Analysis and Environmental Epidemiology*, 2, 429–450.
- ³⁷ Benninger, M.S. (1999). The impact of cigarette smoking and environmental tobacco smoke on nasal and sinus disease: A review of the literature. *American Journal of Rhinology*, 13(6), 435–438.
- ³⁸ Dybing, E., and Sanner, T. (1999). Passive smoking, sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) and childhood infections. *Human and Experimental Toxicology*, 18(4), 202–205.
- ³⁹ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1992). *Respiratory health effects of passive smoking: Lung cancer and other disorders*. Washington, DC: EPA Office of Research and Development. Available at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/cfm/ets/etsindex.cfm>
- ⁴⁰ Mannino, D.M., Moorman, J.E., Kingsley, B., Rose, D., and Repace, J. (2001). Health effects related to environmental tobacco smoke exposure in children in the United States: Data from the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. *Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine*, 155(1), 36–41.
- ⁴¹ Lanphear, B.P., Aligne, C.A., Auinger, P., Weitzman, M., and Byrd, R.S. (2001). Residential exposures associated with asthma in U.S. children. *Pediatrics*, 107(3), 505–511.

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- ⁴³ National Academy of Sciences. (2000). *Clearing the air: Asthma and indoor air exposures*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press. Available at <http://books.nap.edu/catalog/9610.html>
- ⁴⁴ Lindfors, A., Hage-Hamsten, M.V., Rietz, H., Wickman, M., and Nordvall, S.L. (1999). Influence of interaction of environmental risk factors and sensitization in young asthmatic children. *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology* 104, 755–762.
- ⁴⁵ Wahlgren, D.R., Hovell, M.F., Meltzer, E.O., and Meltzer, S.B. (2000). Involuntary smoking and asthma. *Current Opinions in Pulmonary Medicine* 6, 31–36.
- ⁴⁶ Mannino, D.M., Caraballo, R., Benowitz, N., and Repace, J. (2001). Predictors of cotinine levels in U.S. children: Data from the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. *CHEST*, 120, 718–724.
- ⁴⁷ Regular smoking is defined as smoking by a resident that occurs 4 or more days per week.
- ⁴⁸ Duncan, G., and Brooks-Gunn, J. (Eds.). (1997). *Consequences of growing up poor*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Press.
- ⁴⁹ An, C., Haveman, R., and Wolfe, B. (1993). Teen out-of-wedlock births and welfare receipt: The role of childhood events and economic circumstances. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 75(2), 195–208.
- ⁵⁰ To learn more about the U.S. Census Bureau’s experimental measures, see Short, K. (2001). Experimental Poverty Measures: 1999. *Current Population Reports*, P60-216. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.
- ⁵¹ From 1999 onward, the poverty rate estimates for children could not be distinguished statistically from the previous low of 16 percent in 1979.
- ⁵² These income categories are similar to those used in the Economic Report of the President (1998). A similar approach is found in Hernandez, D.J. (1993). *America’s children: Resources from family, government, and the economy*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation for the National Committee for Research on the 1990 Census, except that Hernandez uses the relationship to median income to define his categories. For either method, the medium and high income categories are at similar levels of median family income.
- ⁵³ “Very high income” is 600 percent of the poverty threshold or more.
- ⁵⁴ Mayer, S.E. (1997). Income, employment and the support of children. In Hauser, R.M., Brown, B.V., and Prosser, W. (Eds.), *Indicators of children’s well-being*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Press.
- ⁵⁵ Smith, J.R., Brooks-Gunn, J., and Jackson, A.P. (1997). Parental employment and children. In Hauser, R.M., Brown, B.V., and Prosser, W. (Eds.), *Indicators of children’s well-being*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Press.
- ⁵⁶ Kaufman, T. (1996). *Housing America’s future: Children at risk*. Washington, DC: National Low Income Housing Coalition.
- ⁵⁷ The definition includes households lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, having unvented room heaters as the primary heating equipment, and having multiple upkeep problems such as water leakage, open cracks or holes, broken plaster, or signs of rats.
- ⁵⁸ Paying 30 percent or more of income for housing may leave insufficient resources for other basic needs. National Academy of Sciences. (1995). *Measuring poverty: A new approach*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

⁵⁹ Income-eligible families who report either severe housing cost burdens or severe physical problems with their housing and do not receive rental assistance are considered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to have “priority” housing problems. Because of questionnaire changes, 1997 and 1999 data on assisted families, priority problems, and severe physical problems are not comparable to earlier data.

⁶⁰ “Very-low-income renters” are renter households with incomes at or below half the median family income, adjusted for household size, in their geographic area.

⁶¹ Life Sciences Research Office and American Institute of Nutrition. (1990). *Core indicators of nutritional state for difficult to sample populations*. Bethesda, MD: Life Sciences Research Office and American Institute of Nutrition.

⁶² Hunger refers to the uneasy or painful sensation caused by a lack of food—specifically, to involuntary lack of food because of inadequate money and other resources.

⁶³ Nord, M. (2002). *Food Insecurity in Households with Children*. Food Assistance Research Brief, Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Report FANRR34–13. Washington, DC: United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

⁶⁴ For additional results and more details on the Healthy Eating Index and how it is computed, see Basiotis, P.P., Carlson, A., Gerrior, S.A., Juan, W.Y., and Lino, M. (2002). *The Healthy Eating Index: 1999–2000* (CNPP–12). Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Available at <http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/cnpp/Pubs/HEI/HEI99-00report.pdf>

⁶⁵ The percentages of children covered by government and private insurance do not add up to the percentage of all children covered by health insurance because some children have both government and private insurance.

⁶⁶ Green, M. (Ed.). (1994). *Bright futures: Guidelines for health supervision of infants, children, and adolescents*. Arlington, VA: National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health.

⁶⁷ Simpson, G., Bloom, B., Cohen, R.A., and Parsons, P.E. (1997). Access to health care. Part 1: Children. *Vital and Health Statistics, 10*(Series 196). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

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⁷¹ Serdula, M.K., Ivery, D., Coates, R.J., Freedman, D.S., Williamson, D.F., and Byers, T. (1993). Do obese children become obese adults? A review of the literature. *Preventive Medicine, 22*, 167–177.

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⁷³ Dietz, W.H. (1998). Health consequences of obesity in youth: Childhood predictors of adult disease. *Pediatrics, 105*, 518–525.

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- ⁷⁸ Luke, B., and Martin, J.A. (2004). The rise in multiple births in the United States: Who, what, where and why. *Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology*, 47(1), 118–133.
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- ⁸⁰ Kleinman, J.C., and Kiely, J.L. (1991). Infant mortality. *Healthy People 2000 Statistical Notes*, 1(2). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
- ⁸¹ No linked file was produced for data years 1992 through 1994, as a transition was made from cohort data to period data. For period linked files, the numerator consists of all infant deaths occurring in the period that have been linked to their corresponding birth certificates, whether the birth occurred in that year or the previous year. National Center for Health Statistics. (1997). Public use data file documentation: Linked birth/infant death data set—1995 period data. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Prager, K. (1994). Infant mortality by birthweight and other characteristics: United States, 1985 birth cohort. *Vital and Health Statistics*, 20(24). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. MacDorman, M.F. and Atkinson, J.O. (1998). Infant mortality statistics from the linked birth/infant death data set—1995 period data. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, 46(6, Supplement 2). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
- ⁸² Estimates from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
- ⁸³ Miniño, A.M., Anderson, R.N., Fingerhut, L.A., Warner, M., and Boudrealt, M.A. (2005). Deaths: Injuries, 2002. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 53. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
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- ¹⁰¹ The achievement levels define what students should know and be able to do at each grade. They are set by the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB) and have undergone several evaluations but remain developmental in nature and continue to be used on a trial basis. Until the Commissioner of the National Center for Education Statistics determines that the levels are reasonable, valid, and informative to the public, they should be interpreted and used with caution. For more information, see <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/>.
- ¹⁰² Data on parents' level of education are not reliable for 4th-graders.
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¹³⁷ This category is similar to that used by other statistical agencies. Cohabiting biological parents, for adolescents ages 15–17, were not included as a separate group due to small sample size.

¹³⁸ $p < .05$.

¹³⁹ Sample sizes preclude further breakouts by income.